(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2088.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1787.

[*Continued from No.* 2086.]

To DANIEL of ST. THO. JENIFER, Esquire.

SIR,

WHEN you find that it will not suit your purpose to answer my arguments fairly, or to state them truly, you have recourse to the usual artifice of misrepresentation; and the acuteness of your prevarication is such, that a close attention is necessary to avoid imposition.—You have insisted that, in some cases, if bond and security was not immediately given, the sale was void. I have denied the position, and you allege, that the consequence of my construction of the law is, that the commissioners and the purchasers might dispense with it at pleasure; and that according to my assertion, one party is bound by a contract though the other refuses to comply on his part. The very reverse of this doctrine is what I have contended for; and the conduct of the commissioners has been correspondent to the true construction of the laws, and consistent with the real interest of the state. If they had conceived that in any case a sale was void because a bond was not immediately given, *then* the consequence of their opinion must have been, that the purchaser might dispense with the law when he pleased, by refusing to give bond. The construction is certainly true, that when the purchaser refused to bond agreeable to the terms of sale, the state was not bound by it, and the sale was *voidable* in the option of the commissioners, who were authorised to resel the property; but in all the instances in controversy, it is an undeniable fact that the property sold extravagantly high at the first sale. The interest of the state therefore required that a second sale should not be made, because a certain loss must have been incurred, and because the purchaser was bound to pay although no bond was given. The result of your specious argument, which carries with it an *affected* regard for the public interest, is directly the reverse of what you have adduced it to support; because if it proves any thing, it proves that the *purchaser* might dispense with the law at pleasure by refusing his bond.

You have insisted, that the commissioners by making the resales, must either have supposed that they were rightly ordered by you, or that they designed to secure to themselves a profit by acting under an illegal order. This is an invidious remark which might naturally enough be expected from a man whose guilty mind is ever haunted by suspicion, and who suspects that all men are actuated by the same unworthy motives which regulate his own conduct.—The commissioners acted in a ministerial capacity, and although they were astonished at your weak, injudicious and improper conduct; they very well knew that when the first sales were vacated, and a resale ordered, that the state had lost all benefit and advantage, which might have been derived from the first sales; and therefore it was altogether immaterial *who* should make the resale.

I did not intend to make any further reply to the other objections which you made to the commissioners account. In my former publications, I replied fully to those objections as far as they appeared to me to require a serious answer; but the uncommon pains you have taken to establish the second objection, and misrepresent the circumstances of the others, require that I should once more undeceive the public. Silence might be considered by those unacquainted with facts, as an acknowledgment of the truth and propriety of those objections.—You admit that the right to commission depends on the fact of rendering the service required by law.—I have contended, and it must be admitted by every reasonable man, that when a purchaser refused to comply with the terms of sale, by giving bond with security, that the law was as fully complied with, on the part of the commissioners, by commencing suit against him, as if they had obtained his bond with security. This has been done, and in most instances judgements have been obtained, as will appear by the following certificate:

I hereby certify, that at May and October terms in the year 1786, the commissioners of confiscated British property recovered judgments in the general court for the western shore, for the use of the state, against nine different persons, for purchases by them made of confiscated property, to the amount of £.29,117 9 3½ current money, and costs of suit.

Test.

THO. B. HODGKIN, clk. gen. ct. w. s.

In these judgments interest is included until the time they were rendered.—To prove that the commissioners are not entitled to a commission on the unbonded sales, you observe, that an income and estate are not as certainly secured by having large sums charged to a number of persons, in a book to be proved by witnesses, as if the bond of each of those purchasers was obtained with good security. You very well knew that the debt due the state for the property sold and not bonded for, did not depend on the precarious proof of witnesses, and that judgments were obtained for nearly the whole of that debt. But to state facts truly would not answer your purpose. Misrepresentation is the weapon with which you seem determined to contend. I admitted, that it is incumbent on the commissioners, to prove the sale in case it should be denied by the purchaser. This has not been done in any case but that of Stephen Steward, and company. I have before stated the facts respecting this transaction. Upon a full and true state of the case, you were of opinion that the purchase was *bonâ fide* made, and as intendant of the revenue, directed a suit against Mr. Steward. You have since been very industrious to obtain his deposition to the contrary; but you cannot pretend that you were not as fully informed when you directed a suit against him, as you now are. You observed at the time, that you had conversed with major Yates on the subject, and that Mr. Steward had offered to swear that he did not make the purchase. That Mr. Steward is mistaken, and that he did make the purchase, can be proved by the most clear and indisputable testimony. It fully appears from the following deposition and certificate from gentlemen of character, who were present at the sale:

Maryland, sc. January 14, 1786. Then came William Campbell, of Anne-Arundel county, before the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, that at the sale of the property of the Nottingham company, in February 1782, he was present when Stephen Steward, jun. bid for one or more lots of land that were selling, and which were struck off to the said Stephen Steward at thirty shillings per acre, or thereabouts; that other lots were set up, and the said Stephen Steward proceeded to bid, and when other persons bid, this deponent well remembers that the said Stephen Steward made a declaration that no lots then selling, should go or be struck off for less than what he had given for those struck off to him, which this deponent believes to have been thirty shillings, or thereabouts, as aforesaid, and that the said Stephen Steward purchased several other lots, the numbers of which this deponent cannot recollect, which sold for something more than thirty shillings.

A. C. HANSON.

Annapolis, January 12, 1787.

I hereby certify, that I attended the greater part of the time during the sale of the Nottingham company's property in February 1782, and as well as I can recollect, after great part of the land, negroes, &c. was sold, there was a part of what, I think, was called *thin* land laid off in lots and numbered, offered for sale, and to the best of my recollection and belief, two of those lots, I think the two first offered, were bid for and struck off to Mr. Stephen Steward, jun. but on whose account, or concern, I know not.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Other testimony might be obtained to corroborate the foregoing deposition and certificate, and prove, beyond the reach of doubt, that the purchase was really made. This for the present is thought sufficient to enable the public to judge of the propriety of the conduct of the commissioners in insisting upon the sale, and how far it is justifiable in the late intendant of the revenue, whose peculiar duty it was to enforce the recovery and collection of those debts, in being thus uncommonly assiduous in his endeavours to defeat the state in the prosecution of that which appears to be a just claim. He will not attend to the unbiassed testimony of disinterested persons, but, contrary to every principle of reason, and in defiance of the known established law of the land, he appeals to the evidence of the person interested, and eagerly embraces the opportunity of making his imperfections subservient to his own detestable purposes. Whatever may be the event of the suit against Mr. Steward, the conduct of the late intendant of the revenue, in my opinion, cannot be considered in any other light than that of open and avowed treachery to the state.—Impartial men will be apt to believe that you are actuated by personal malevolence, and that, to disappoint the commissioners of a claim of one hundred pounds, you would not hesitate to sacrifice forty times that sum of the public revenue. After all, Sir, to what valuable purpose can this inquiry tend? The charge of commission on this property was made, because there was no doubt entertained of the reality of the sale; and when the subject was discussed before the executive, it appeared by the account of sales returned by the auctioneer of Baltimore county, who was an officer acting upon oath, that the property was sold to Stephen Steward, and company; and a gentleman was attending who was present when the sale was made, and who would have proved that Mr. Steward actually did purchase, if it had been thought necessary.—It was the commission on the sale of *this property and James's Park*, for which the commissioners offered to give bond to account with the public, in case the state should not succeed in the suits which were depending. To give a sanction to your insinuation, that the commissioners did not wish to hazard the sense of a full council on their claim, you have asserted with your usual veracity, that "they offered to give bond to return any money that hereafter might be made appear, that should be paid for commission and not due;" and this you say "you conceive was done to remove the objections to acting upon the account immediately." Your memory must be bad indeed, if you do not perfectly recollect that your assertion is directly contrary to the truth, and that the fact is strictly as I have related it. If the state should succeed in those suits, the right to commission is clear and indubitable; it was never claimed if a contrary event should take place. Exclusive of the purchase made by Stephen Steward, and company, there remains of the unbonded debt, for which judgments are not yet recovered, according to the information of the attorney-general, about the sum of one thousand pounds. This sum is due from persons whose present circumstances are such, that there is scarcely a possibility of a loss to the public.

Your third objection is so frivolous that it would be time misspent, and language misapplied, to bestow any additional remarks upon it. The subject has already been examined, and being understood, no confutation is necessary.

The fourth objection respects the ore and coal claimed by the purchaser of the Lancashire furnace, the circumstances of which I have already truly stated. The impropriety of urging this subject as an objection to the commissioners claim for commission, must strike every man upon the slightest examination. Consonant to your invariable practice of visiting the sins of others upon the commissioners, you have imputed to them the loss of £.2500, awarded by arbitrators between the state and Mr. Garretson, to him, under a resolve of the general assembly. This you say is a loss occasioned by the deficiency of the ore and coal, and the consequence of the commissioners management of these articles. Your own state of the case contradicts you. It appears that the sum was awarded for *damages committed on the property purchased*, which comprehends not only the ore and coal but damages committed on the furnace, as stated in the resolve under which the arbitrators acted; and the damages which were committed on this property immediately after the sale in September 1781, by a person not acting under the authority of the commissioners, could not possibly be a *consequence* of colonel Ramsey's letter to Mr. Garretson in March 1782, which respected the ore and coal. The sum awarded is a *consequence* of the interposition of the legislature in a case to which our courts of justice are competent, and in which the dispute, I presume, might have been properly and justly decided. The value of the ore and coal is very well known. It was sold by Mr. Russell to Mr. Bailey, and accounted for by the commissioners so far as it came to their knowledge.—Notwithstanding this fact appears in the report of a committee of the house of delegates on Mr. Garretson's petition *, and notwithstanding it appears by the books and papers of the commissioners in your possession, that Mr. Russell had the conduct and management of the property of the Principio company, and was accountable to the state for the produce and profits of it;—and although it has not been admitted by me that Mr. Russell had been guilty of any misfmanage-

* *Extract of the report of the committee on the petition of Job Garretson, November session* 1784. "*That it appears by the certificate of the vendue master, that the said Garretson bought all the property on the land called Buck's Range, or Lancashire Furnace, except the negroes, live stock, and household furniture. That* Thomas Russell *sold a certain Elam Bailey, who took away,* 304 *loads of coal, and* 332 *tuns of ore, which were taken from the said Garretson by the order of the aforesaid commissioners, and for which he promised the said Garretson payment, as appears by the letter, provided he could establish his claim.*"

ment, yet you are shameless enough to contend that I have ungenerously attempted to throw the blame of the misconduct of the commissioners on a dead man!--There is no *depth of prostitution* into which you will not readily and willingly plunge to calumniate the character of a man, who, your conscious heart must inform you, has discharged his duty to the public with fidelity. But you now make that a question which you have heretofore confessed to be true. During the last session of assembly, when the business of the commissioners was finished, their conduct had been much misrepresented, and the information was said to have been received from the intendant. Upon application to you the matter was satisfactorily explained, and you then declared, that you had never found fault with my conduct as a commissioner, and that you never had any reason to find fault with it. You made a similar declaration as to Mr. Hollyday; and you also declared that you had never questioned colonel Ramsey's integrity, but observed, that he had been inattentive in some parts of his business, of which you had complained. You now wish to inculcate an opinion directly opposite to that which you voluntarily gave, when you were less under the influence of prejudice, and therefore may be supposed to have spoken your real sentiments. What can we think of the sincerity, the veracity, the honour or integrity of such a man?

Another objection, equally frivolous, is made to the account of the commissioners;---that they were not entided to commission on the property which was assigned and conveyed to Mr. Russell, one of the Principio company, at a valuation. Your reasons are that it was *expressly* ordered *not* to be sold by the acts of May session 1781, chap. 23, and April session 1782, chap. 44; that no bond was necessary to be taken, and not one farthing was to be paid to the state. In this assertion you are contradicted by the act of May 1781. It directed the commissioners, with the agreement and consent of Mr. Russell, to divide and set apart by metes and boundaries, his part of the lands of the company, and to lay out the residue in such convenient parcels as they might judge most advantageous;---or, if Mr. Russell should choose that the whole of the land *directed to be sold* should be laid out in parcels, then the commissioners might so lay it out;---but if Mr. Russell should not agree to such partition, nor to lay off the land into parcels, then the commissioners were required to issue a warrant to the sheriff of the county where the lands lay, to summon a jury to make just and equal partition between the state and Mr. Russell; and the commissioners were directed to sell the residue in parcels in the manner before mentioned;--- and if Mr. Russell should consent to have his part of the land laid out and sold with the other, he should have his proportion of the purchase money secured to him by bonds;---or Mr. Russell might become *a purchaser* personally, or by another on his behalf, to the amount of his share of the *lands to be sold*. The law was the same in substance as to the personal estate.

Mr. Russell finding that if partition should be made in the manner directed, it would be attended with much trouble, expence and delay; and that if he should purchase to the amount of his share of the property, he might be compelled to purchase it in different counties, which, without benefiting the public, would be disadvantageous to him; the general assembly, on his application, at their session in April 1782, directed that his share of the property should be laid off in a particular county; and persons were nominated to make a valuation of the forge in Cæcil county, and such of the lands, negroes, stock and utensils, as Mr. Russell might think necessary for carrying on the forge; and if the valuation should exceed Mr. Russell's share of the property, the surplus should be accounted for by him to the state; and in case it should be less, then the state engaged to make good the deficiency; and the commissioners were required to cause the same to be laid off to him, and to convey it to him in fee.---Under the acts referred to, the commissioners received a *per diem* allowance until some time in January 1782, and afterwards a commission of two and an half per cent. Mr. Russell made some purchases at *public sales*, and Mr. Washington also, who was entitled to a share of the property of the Principio company. It is not pretended that in those cases the commissioners are not entitled to a commission, *though not a farthing is to be paid to the state*; and yet the state is equally benefited whether Mr. Russell or any other partner of the company received their share of the property by partition,---by bonds taken for the property *sold*,---or by purchasing to the amount of his part or share. The trouble and expence to the commissioners were the same; and it must appear clear that they are equally entitled to payment, whether acting for a *per diem* allowance, or on commission for disposing of property at public auction, or at private sale agreeable to a reasonable valuation, as in the case under consideration. You have asserted, but without any regard to truth, that the commissioners had only the trouble to make an entry of this property in their books, and to convey it to Mr. Russell. On this business alone, they were obliged to attend two different times in Cæcil county, to execute the directions of the legislature respecting it; and the trouble and expence were greater, and the profit less, than if they were sold at public vendue. But this is one of the *incidents of office* "for which no allowance was intended, and if any thing was to be paid, a much less sum would have been an ample reward." In this, as in your other assertions, you are distinguished more for the singularity of your opinions, than by any justness or pertinency of remark in support of them.

In *examining* the account of the commissioners, it seems, you have *discovered* that they have received the sum of £. 1186 4 0 specie from Mr Lecompte, and for iron, which they have set against the like sum due them for commission, payable in paper money, *worth very little more than two for one*, and in wheat at 7/6 per bushel, worth only from 3/9 to 4/0; and that therefore there is about the sum of £. 550 specie, yet to be accounted for. You ought to have a thorough knowledge of your premises before you suffer your malignant disposition to hurry you to a conclusion. But the man who has no regard to truth or justice, nor any sense of honour, is altogether indifferent as to his assertions or imputations, because he has not feeling enough to be ashamed when detected in the most base and infamous falsehoods.—The money received of Mr. Lecompte was paid by me to the orders of the commissioners for the defence of the bay, and the receipts are lodged in the auditor's office. A part of the iron alluded to, and for which the state is credited with the sum of £. 450, was sold by direction of the general assembly in June 1781, and the money paid into the treasury, as appears by the following receipt:

"Received, 3d July, 1781, of the commissioners appointed to preserve confiscated British property, £. 450 specie. B. HARWOOD"

The remainder, and for which the state is credited, with the sum of £. 540, was sold sometime afterwards, by the direction of the commissioners, to provide for certain public exigencies, which the red money would not answer. Some of the surveyors, chain-carriers, and others, whom the commissioners were obliged to employ, refused to engage in the public service without a personal engagement by the commissioners to pay them in *specie*: They would not receive the red money at par, and it was not issued by the state for less than the nominal value. The receipts and vouchers of the expenditure of this sum in the manner before mentioned, and for other public services, which appear by the commissioners books and papers, are filed in the auditor's office.—If your researches had been directed to this discovery of truth, you would have seen, by the account of the commissioners, that the sum of £. 1952 10 specie, was due to them for services when acting for a *per diem* allowance. If therefore, they had made use of specie to that amount, it must be acknowledged that they were justly entitled to it, upon every principle of law and reason. But this has not been done. They received the greater part of that sum in depreciated paper. So that the very reverse of what you have asserted is the truth. Instead of receiving *specie* to the amount you mention, when they were only entitled to receive paper, they have received *paper* to a greater amount, actually worth no more than *one half* its nominal value, when the faith of the state was pledged, by law, to pay them in specie. But you, I presume, judge of the conduct of other men by your own. If I am truly informed, when it was your peculiar and indispensable duty as intendant of the public revenues to *manage and improve them with the best œconomy, and to the utmost benefit of the public*, without *scruple* or hesitation, you could receive *specie* from a collector of taxes, and make payments for him in the treasury in *certificates*. By this *example, you encouraged the hopes of the most enterprising in their attacks on the treasury*. If you were not callous and destitute of all those delicate sentiments and feelings which are natural to the virtuous and undepraved, you would *blush* when you mention your anxiety about the *public funds*, or your regard for the public welfare.

You have contended that the commissioners are not entitled to specie for their commissions, as it was payable in red money depreciated, or in wheat at a dollar per bushel. Your argument is, that all the officers of government received those articles specifically at a time when they were worth little more than one half of what they were *rated at*. This argument proves nothing, because the commissioners as officers of government received those articles in like manner. To shew the propriety and justness of your position, you ought to prove that the officers of government, whose salaries were payable in red money, and in wheat, have been paid in specie according to the *actual worth* of those articles at the time the law passed; which cannot be done. Upon every principle of reason and common sense, as they must have been obliged to receive red money if depreciated to three or four for one, and wheat if only at 2/6 per bushel, they were certainly entitled to receive the red money when at par, and wheat if more than a dollar per bushel. The red money was exhausted and all drawn out of the treasury in the year 1782, and in the year 1783 wheat was as high as eight and nine shillings per bushel; and the state having neither of those articles at a time when red money was equal to specie, and wheat worth a dollar per bushel, could not justly refuse specie to those who were entitled to those articles. This is a matter so clear and evident that it was never made a question until the present dispute. And as you, when intendant of the revenue, did not hesitate to pay the commission in specie, the objection which you have *now* started, can only be considered as the *thought of the day*, to answer a *present purpose*.

[*To be continued.*]

G. DUVALL.

WARSAW, *August* 26.

A FIRE has happened at Oppetow, by which one half of the town has been reduced to ashes. The princess Dowager of Lobomirsky, to whom the town belongs, in consequence of this melancholy accident, immediately sent 10,000 florins, with a liberal supply of corn, for the use of the wretched inhabitants.

BERLIN, *September* 16.

A courier arrived the day before yesterday from the Prussian ambassador at the Hague, with dispatches, which were immediately sent off to the king; their contents are said to be relative to the disturbances in Holland, and the marching of troops, &c. It is also said that the states of Guelderland have declared to the states of Holland, that if they do not repeal their resolution relative to the suspension of the captain-general, they would entirely separate themselves from them, and for their own protection take Prussian troops into their pay.

HAGUE, *October* 8.

Affairs of great importance are now on the tapis, between the city of Utrecht and the states of Holland. Within these two days couriers have been continually passing between this city and Utrecht; but we are yet uncertain as to the subject of this correspondence.

LONDON, *October* 5.

We hear from Madras, that the French at Pondicherry are so very indefatigable in their industrious and laborious efforts to repair their fortifications, that they work day and night in clearing of the old ditch, and in building of their new fort—and their agents at Ganjam are freighting every vessel on the coast with grain for Pondicherry and the islands; and they are firmly resolved and determined to send salt to Bengal, and have for that purpose loaded a brig with salt, but which is now ashore near Ganjam: They are in hopes of getting her off.

The last news from Pegue was, that the king's orders were brought down to Rangoo, that 20 of his majesty's ships should be immediately got ready for the use of his army now going against the king of Siam.

Oct. 17. The Stadtholder by retiring into Guelderland, with the troops which are attached to him, has thereby taken possession of the only passage for Prussian troops to enter the provinces So that if he should find it necessary to solicit the aid of Prussia, he has preserved a communication.

The states, it is said, did not at first see the wisdom of the Stadtholder's motion; but now they are aware of it.

On the 6th of August last, the dey of Algiers shut up that port, in order to give time to the corsairs to prepare for a new expedition.—The dey has informed the Danish consul, that he had been informed many vessels belonging to powers with which he was at war, hoisted Danish colours whenever they perceived an Algerine corsair; and, therefore, seeing these deceits, he should in future, give orders for seizing all such vessels, athough they may hoist the Danish flag and make legal prizes of them, and that the Danish consul should take notice accordingly.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *December* 27.

The prophecy of the sages of the Eastern world, of "A new Athens rising in the West," is fulfilled—the assembly of Vermont having lately incorporated a township by that name, in the county of Windham.

The delegates of the state of Connecticut, in Congress, on the 13th September last, executed, in the name and behalf of their constituents, a deed of cession, to the United States, "of the right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim, of the state of Connecticut to certain western lands, beginning at the 41st degree of north latitude, 120 miles west of the western boundary line of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as now claimed by said commonwealth, and from thence by a line to be drawn north, parallel to, and 120 miles west of, the said west line of Pennsylvania, and to continue north until it comes to 42 degrees and 2 minutes north latitude:—whereby all the right, title, interest, jurisdiction and claim of the state of Connecticut to the lands lying west of the said line, to be drawn as afore-mentioned, 120 miles west of the western boundary line of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as now claimed by said commonwealth, shall be included, released and ceded to the United States in Congress assembled, for the common use and benefit of the said states, Connecticut included —Which was accepted by Congress.

NEW-YORK, *December* 28.

By the Boston papers, we learn of the arrival of the ship Penelope, captain Moore, from London, who has brought news only to the 10th of October. Captain Moore, on the banks fell in with a wreck of a ship which he discovered to be the Congress, of Philadelphia, with no person on board.

The sloop Return, captain Perine, from New-Providence for this port, was cast away the ninth instant, near Cape Henlopen—part of her cargo is saved.

We are informed, that the commissioners, who have been sitting for some time past in the city of Hartford, in Connecticut, for the purpose of settling the disputed claims between Massachusetts and this state, have amicably adjusted the same.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 2.

It is much to be regretted, that the ridiculous cuſtom of firing out the old year (as it is called) cannot be prevented——By this miſchievous practice a barn, belonging to Mr. William Morris, on Frankford road, containing ten tuns of hay, was ſet on fire and entirely conſumed, on Sunday night laſt; and the dwelling-houſe narrowly eſcaped ſharing the ſame fate. It is a diſgrace to magiſtracy to ſuffer this practice to continue any longer, and if they are ſo negligent of their duty, as not to ſuppreſs ſuch a nuiſance, the inhabitants ought to unite to patrol the ſtreets and roads near the city, and ſeverely chaſtiſe any one who may be caught diſturbing the reſt and endangering the property of their neighbours.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 18.

By captain Moore who arrived at Boſton from London, the following intelligence has been received: That in conſequence of the repreſentations from the planters in the ſeveral iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, commiſſioners are ſent out to receive particular information reſpecting thoſe complaints, and to make report to parliament as ſoon as poſſible. As it appears that the diſtreſſes of the ſeveral iſlands are daily increaſing, owing to the prohibition of American ſupplies, the following regulation is expected will be laid before parliament, and is generally thought will be adopted by them, viz.

"To permit and allow inhabitants of the United States of America to export from any part of the United States, into any of his majeſty's Weſt India iſlands, all, or any of the enumerated articles in the proclamation, being the produce of the ſaid United States; as alſo ſalted fiſh, in any ſloop or ſchooner, notwithſtanding the ſame ſhould be American built, and owned by the inhabitants of the United States; provided always, that ſuch ſloop or ſchooner ſhould not exceed in burthen 160 tuns, and ſhall not be navigated by more than one maſter or commander, one mate, five ſailors, and one boy; and alſo that rum, ſugar, molaſſes, coffee, &c. taken in payment for ſuch articles, may be permitted and allowed to be exported from any of his majeſty's iſlands, on board any American built ſloop, ſchooner, &c. of the above dimenſions, and navigated as before particularized, to any place or port of the United States, upon payment of the ſame duties on exportation, and ſubject to like rules, regulations, ſecurities and reſtrictions, as the ſame articles by law are or may be ſubject or liable to, if exported to any Britiſh colony or plantation in America."

Prince-George's county, January 1, 1787.

To be SOLD, at nine-pence a piece,

ABOUT three thouſand prime young apple trees, raiſed from the ſeeds of latter fruit, remarkable for making good cider.

Such perſons as chooſe to ſend by water will have them delivered at Mr. Johnſon's landing on Patuxent river, without any additional charge.

1 BENJAMIN WAILES.

Annapolis January 16, 1787.

THE ſubſcribers moſt earneſtly requeſt their cuſtomers who are in arrears with them, to pay off their ſeveral accounts as ſoon as poſſible; without this is done, their friends will eaſily ſee they cannot carry on the buſineſs with that advantage to their cuſtomers and themſelves, which a ready or ſhort credit trade is capable of; moſt of the articles they deal in are ready money articles, and the reſt they cannot procure but upon very ſhort credit; they therefore hope their friends will take the matter into conſideration, and diſcharge their balances. They have very urgent demands upon them which muſt be diſcharged, on or before the firſt day of March next, and thoſe of their cuſtomers who are in arrears, and do not aſſiſt them before that time, it is hoped will not conſider it unreaſonable to expect a payment in full at that period, which will greatly oblige their obedient ſervants,

1 MAYBURY and SMITH.

Alexandria, January 1, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber will take an APPRENTICE to PHYSIC and SURGERY.

10th 7/6 JAMES CRAIK, ſen.

Newport, Charles county, January 1, 1787.

WHEREAS our fences have been frequently pulled down, our fruit and other trees much injured, and many other treſpaſſes committed on our lands by lawleſs people, under pretence of hunting, fiſhing &c; we the ſubſcribers, find ourſelves under the painful neceſſity of forewarning, and do hereby forewarn all perſons at their peril from hunting with either dog or gun on our lands and marſhes, or fiſhing on our marſhes, without our permiſſion, as we are determined to proſecute all offenders with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

CORNELIUS BARBER,
1 ROBERT BRENT,
HENRY PILE.

December 18, 1786.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on the 23d day of January, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 10 o'clock, at the late dwelling of Thomas Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, ſtock, and houſehold furniture. Nine months credit will be given the purchaſers on giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity, if required.

ELIZABETH WATKINS, adminiſtratrix.

N. B. The creditors are deſired to meet at 9 o'clock, in order to make their claims known. 2X E. W.

Annapolis, December 20, 1786.

WHEREAS wicked ſtories have been circulated about, tending to prejudice my character, in order to ſtop the mouth of the wicked one, and thoſe that are apt to believe every report they hear, I do hereby requeſt all perſons having any juſt claims againſt me to make them known, on or before the firſt day of June next, and likewiſe I do moſt earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted, for dealings in my goldſmith-ſhop and ſtore, or otherwiſe, to make immediate payment, as I feel a determinate reſolution to have all my temporal matters ſettled as quick as the nature of them will admit of.

2 JOHN CHALMERS.

Annapolis, Auguſt 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publiſh an advertiſement forewarning all perſons indebted for dealings at either of his ſtores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has aſſigned for the reaſon of ſuch publication, that the ſaid Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually choſen to adjuſt their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjuſt as his allegation in this reſpect is without foundation. The ſuppoſed breach of the arbitration ariſes in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the ſuit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very conſiderable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection muſt convince him that his conduct in diſpoſing of a conſiderable part of his eſtate, ſubſequent to the award, rendered this ſtep abſolutely neceſſary, and that Yates and Petty are fully juſtified in purſuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all perſons may be fully ſatisfied by applying at the ſtore of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the ſubſcriber finds himſelf under the neceſſity of entering into a public altercation reſpecting his private affairs, but ſhould Mr. Rutland perſiſt in his unjuſtifiable accuſations, a full account of his tranſactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greateſt reaſon to complain of ill treatment.

The ſubſcriber takes this opportunity of requeſting all perſons indebted for dealings at the ſtores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their reſpective accounts, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of making uſe of compulſory meaſures to recover the ſame, which will be very diſagreeable to their

Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
17 JOHN PETTY.

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was ſhod before a few days before he was miſſing. Any perſon that will bring him to me ſhall receive a reward of three guineas.

7 JOHN HALKERSTON.

Calvert county, November 9, 1786.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man who ſays his name is DICK, and belongs to Peter Grimes, of Baltimore county, about 15 miles above Baltimore-town; he is about 30 years old, black complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high, well made, has a ſmall ſcar on his left cheek; has on an old gray fearnought jacket, old check and brown linen ſhirts, old linen breeches, yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a good felt hat. The owner is deſired to take him away and pay charges to

3X W. ALLEIN, ſheriff of Calvert county.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overſeer, a

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and underſtands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that underſtands his buſineſs. Inquire of the Printers.

Calvert county, January 4, 1787.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the 31ſt inſt. if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling-houſe of Thomas Johnſon, Clifts, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed,

SUNDRY negroes, conſiſting of men and women; likewiſe horſes and cattle. Six months credit will be given to the purchaſer, on giving bond with ſecurity, if required. It is requeſted that all perſons that have claims againſt the eſtate of ſaid Johnſon will bring their accounts in legally authenticated on or before the day of ſale.

2 MARY CLEAVERLY JOHNSON, executrix of Thomas Johnſon.

Annapolis, January 9, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Schooner CHARLOTTE, from ST. CROIX,

A QUANTITY of old rum, ſpirit, beſt gin in caſes, Muſcovado ſugar, to be diſpoſed of by wholeſale or retail, on reaſonable terms, for caſh, by

2 JAMES WILLIAMS.

January 3, 1787.

THE ſubſcribers do hereby forewarn all perſons whatever, without diſcrimination, from hunting with dog or gun on either of the farms called Greenbury's point, or Beamon's fort, now in their poſſeſſion.

2 WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
ZACHARIAH DUVALL.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of ſeveral of the late ſheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore, the ſubſcriber will authorize ſome perſon to receive the ſums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; thoſe on this ſide the bay are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber; thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, adminiſtrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent ſeveral books and other things which have not been returned, and as ſome of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I ſhould be much obliged to thoſe who have them to return them to me, 2 W. G.

January 2, 1787.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, on the 27th of December, 1786 William Heron, an indented ſervant, born in the north of Ireland, a ſtaymaker by trade, he is a ſhort ſpare man, about twenty four or twenty five years of age, of a dark complexion, with ſhort black hair, which curls, has a round flat face, and a long chin, can put on a ſhamed face whenever it ſuits him, which he commonly does when ſober and among ſtrangers, is very much addicted to liquor, and when drunk tells a long ſtory about his having been on board of an Engliſh man of war, during the late conteſt; he has been about ſix months in the country; had on when he went away, a round felt hat, a ſhort purple coat ſomewhat faded, with white flat buttons, and welts at the pockets inſtead of flaps, a red flannel waiſtcoat, which is ſeldom ſeen as he keeps his coat buttoned, a ſtriped holland ſhirt, and a red ſpeckled handkerchief about his neck, a pair of dark knapt cloth breeches with black horn buttons, and tied at the knees with white ſtrings, light coloured worſted ſtockings, and a pair of round flat braſs buckles in his ſhoes; he ſtole from me a parcel of ſtay-goods and ſome tools; from what I can learn he will make for Baltimore or Alexandria. Whoever takes up the ſaid man and brings him to me ſhall receive eight dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

2 VACHEL YATES.

Frederick county, Maryland.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT three thouſand acres of land, ſituated on Little and Middle Bennett's Creek, on the road from Frederick town to George-town, ten miles from the former, and thirty from the latter; the land will be laid off in lots of unequal quantities; thoſe inclining to purchaſe, may be acquainted with the terms (which will be eaſy) on applying to Mr. Phil. Griffith, living near the place, Mr James Ringgold, Annapolis, or Mr. John Bordley, Kent county, Maryland; the land is all well watered, has a large quantity of bottom finely adapted to meadow, and well calculated for farming and planting.

Property in or near Annapolis or Cheſter-town, will be taken in exchange. 3

November 16 1786.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſet every day, during the preſent ſeſſion, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

6X By order,
JOHN GASSAWAY, clk.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO woman, aged thirty ſix years, and two children, one four years old the other four months; ſhe underſtands cooking, waſhing and ironing exceeding well, and all other houſehold work; ſhe is ſold for only one fault, that is, ſhe is very fond of ſtrong liquor. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore in Church-ſtreet. 4w

2 NICHOLAS BREWER.

TO BE LET,

THE brick dwelling houſe on Severn, lately occupied by Clement Hollyday, Eſquire. For terms apply to 4w

2 JAMES WILLIAMS.

January 9, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late colonel James Tootell, deceaſed, that do not call, ſettle and pay their reſpective balances by the laſt of January, may depend will be ſued to March court next. 3w

2 JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON, } adminiſtrators.

Port-Tobacco, January 1, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

A LARGE and commodious ſtore-houſe, with a good cellar and compting-room, lately in the occupation of Meſſieurs Nicholas and Valentine Peers. Any perſon inclinable to rent it may have poſſeſſion immediately.

2 DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

December 12, 1786.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Pack, living near the Sugarlands, a ſtray bay MARE, ſix years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder IS, ſhe has a black ſpot on the near ſhoulder, appears to be rubbed with the geers, ſome white hairs on her back and in her forehead. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges. 3X

WHEREAS in conſequence of certain intelligence, that a combination of numerous tribes of hoſtile Indians had actually commenced war on the weſtern frontiers, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled did, on the 20th October laſt, reſolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the number of one thouſand three hundred and forty non-commiſſioned officers and privates be raiſed for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, and that they, together with the troops now in ſervice, be formed into a legionary corps, to conſiſt of 2040 non commiſſioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raiſed by the following ſtates, viz.

New-Hampſhire	260	Infantry and artillery.
Maſſachuſetts	660	
Rhode-Iſland	220	
Connecticut	280	

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raiſed by this reſolve, be the ſame as eſtabliſhed by the act of congreſs of the 12th April, 1785," and,

"That the board of treaſury contract for a ſupply of cloathing and rations, at ſuch places, and in ſuch quantities, as the ſecretary at war ſhould judge neceſſary."

And, whereas for the more effectual carrying into execution the aforeſaid act, the United States in congreſs did, on the 21ſt October laſt, reſolve further in the manner following, to wit:

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the ſeveral ſtates in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treaſury, on or before the firſt day of June, 1787, the ſum of 530,000 dollars, which ſums are as follow," viz.

New-Hampſhire	18,603
Maſſachuſetts	79,288
Rhode Iſland	11,390
Connecticut	46,746
New-York	45,368
New-Jerſey	29,415
Pennſylvania	72,504
Delaware	7,950
Maryland	49,979
Virginia	90,630
North-Carolina	38,478
South-Carolina	30,973
Georgia	5,671

Which ſums when paid ſhall be paſſed to the credit of the ſtates reſpectively, on the terms preſcribed by the reſolves of congreſs of the 6th day of October, 1779; and that the monies ariſing from the ſaid requiſition be and hereby are appropriated for the pay and ſupport of the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment.

"RESOLVED *unanimouſly*, That the board of treaſury be, and they are authoriſed and directed to open a loan immediately to the amount of five hundred thouſand dollars, at ſix per cent. per annum, on the credit of the foregoing requiſition, which they are hereby authoriſed to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimburſement of the monies loaned with the intereſt thereof."

Now therefore, The commiſſioners of the board of treaſury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them veſted by the reſolve aforeſaid, have agreed to open a loan for the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, to wit:

1ſt. Subſcription books for the purpoſe above mentioned ſhall, without delay, be opened at the reſpective loan-offices in the ſeveral ſtates, in which ſhall be entered the names, occupations, and places of reſidence of the ſubſcribers, together with the date and amount of the ſeveral ſubſcriptions. Provided always, that no ſubſcription ſhall be received for a leſs ſum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of ſubſcription the parties ſhall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three inſtalments, viz. One third at the end of three months, after the firſt depoſit; one third at the end of ſix months; and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The ſubſcribers to the loan ſhall be entitled to intereſt on the ſums by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit, which intereſt ſhall be annually paid in gold or ſilver coin, at the ſeveral offices where the ſubſcriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by inſtalments is highly beneficial to the ſubſcribers, it is conditioned, That on ſubſcriptions not completed, the ſums actually advanced ſhall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any intereſt computed thereon.

4th. Receipts ſhall be given for the payments at the different inſtalments, and at the end of nine months, on the ſaid receipts being produced at the office where the ſubſcriptions were entered, they ſhall be cancelled, and the ſubſcribers or their legal repreſentatives ſhall recive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in purſuance of the reſolves of congreſs of the 21ſt October laſt; and ſtipulating the period of redemption, with an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, till paid, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit; and for the greater convenience of the lenders, they ſhall receive the amount of their reſpective ſubſcriptions, in certificates of the following denominations according to their option.

In Certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal ſums ſubſcribed to the above loan, ſhall be on the laſt day of December 1788, and the ſame ſhall be paid in gold or ſilver coin, to the parties or their legal repreſentatives. Provided always, That a right be reſerved to the United States of paying off the ſame at any period ſubſequent to the laſt day of December, 1787, giving public notification of ſuch their intention throughout the ſeveral ſtates, at leaſt one month previous thereto.

6th. To enſure the reimburſement of the capital to the reſpective ſubſcribers, the commiſſioners of the board of treaſury engage, that as they ſhall be able from time to time to aſcertain the ſubſcriptions made in the ſeveral ſtates, they will draw warrants in purſuance of the preſent requiſition on the reſpective receivers of taxes for the whole amount of the ſums ſubſcribed in the ſtates, and that the ſame ſhall, at no time thereafter, enter into the general diſburſements of the treaſury, but ſhall be punctually and diſtinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and intereſt of the monies ſubſcribed to the preſent loan.

IN witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands and affixed the ſeal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, by virtue of the powers in us veſted by an act of the United States in congreſs of the 21ſt October, 1786.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commiſſioners of the board of treaſury.

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed do engage to pay in gold or ſilver coin to Thomas Harwood, eſq; commiſſioner of the loan office for the ſtate of Maryland, the ſums annexed to our reſpective names on the conditions above ſpecified.

BOARD *of* TREASURY *of the* UNITED STATES.

November 20, 1786.

THE United States in congreſs, having by their act of the 20th October laſt, directed the board of treaſury to contract for the cloathing and rations neceſſary for the troops to be raiſed in purſuance of the act above mentioned; and having further by their act of the 21ſt of the ſaid month, made a ſpecial requiſition on the ſeveral ſtates, for the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars, to be expreſsly applied for the pay, and ſupport of the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment,

The COMMISSIONERS *of the* BOARD *of* TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

That propoſals will be received at their office till the 20th day of December next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the troops on the preſent eſtabliſhment from the 1ſt day of January, to the 31ſt day of December 1787, (both days incluſive) at any place, or places betwixt the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and York-town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, both places incluſive; provided the ſame be not further north than Saratoga, in the ſtate of New-York.

And for all rations which may be required from the 1ſt day of June to the laſt day of December 1787, (both dates incluſive) at the places, and within the diſtrict herein after mentioned.

At any place or places betwixt York-town, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Fort M'Intoſh on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intoſh, and the mouth of the river Muſkinghum; and at the mouth of the ſaid river Muſkinghum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the ſaid river Muſkinghum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the ſaid river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river and the mouth of the great Miami; at the mouth of the great Miami; and from thence to the rapids of the falls of the Ohio; and at the ſaid rapids.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river, to the Miami Village; and at the Miami Village.

From the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt, and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Venango, and Le Bœuf, at Le Bœuf; betwixt Le Bœuf and Preſq' Iſle; at Preſq' Iſle, and betwixt Preſq' Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals; the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the ſecretary at war, and the contractor.

The ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3-4lb. of pork,
One gill of common rum,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} Per 100 rations.

The propoſals muſt aſcertain the prices of the component parts of the ration; and ſpecify the longeſt credit, and the terms of payment, which the perſons who offer are willing to engage on.

Thoſe who incline to contract, may at their option, ſend in propoſals for ſupplying the rations at all the places mentioned, in this advertiſement; or ſeparate propoſals for ſupplying the rations iſſuable betwixt the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, and York-town in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. And thoſe which are iſſuable from York town, to, at, and for any of the places which are particularly ſpecified. 4

November 5, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers, being the only ſurviving truſtees for the charity-ſchool, and the ſeveral tracts of land thereto belonging, in Talbot county, give notice, that they intend to apply to the next general aſſembly, for leave to veſt in the commiſſioners of the poor-houſe of the ſame county, the value of the ſaid charity-ſchool, and of the lands above mentioned.

7 MATTHEW TILGHMAN,
JOHN GORDON.

December 25, 1786.

Wrighton Farm for Sale.

THIS valuable place conſiſts of two hundred and twelve and an half acres, lying within ſix miles of Annapolis by land, and about twelve by water, is well known to be one of the firſt natural paſtures in the ſtate, beautifully ſituated on Rhode-River, between two large creeks, abounding with wild fowl, fine oyſters, and other fiſh, &c. its peculiar ſituation (being almoſt ſurrounded by water) exempts it from invaſions by neighbours cattle, hogs, &c. prevents the owner's ſtock from ſtraying, and is entirely out of the walks of thoſe idle people who are apt to pick up pigs, fowls ſpades, axes, grubbing-hoes, &c. and converting them to their own uſe; the buildings conſiſt of a dwelling houſe 25 by 20, with chimnies at each end, two rooms below, and two above, a kitchen and pantry, ſmoak-houſe, dairy with a well in it, and a barn, all of them brick, the barn, through which a loaded cart drives, is 52 feet long, 20 wide, and ſhedded with ſtables, a corn-houſe that keeps out all rats and mice, a hog-pen that prevents a rogue from taking them. To prevent needleſs application the price is fixed at £. 12 10 ſpecie per acre. Three years credit given the purchaſer, on giving bond with ſecurity, if required, and paying intereſt. Ten per cent. will be diſcounted for prompt payment on any part of the ſum in ſpecie, or bills of exchange. Full poſſeſſion given in the ſpring, except paſturage till the laſt of October next, for a few mares, colts, and dry cattle, &c. for which a liberal price will be allowed, viz. the produce of the milchcows at preſent on the place, and the wheat ſewed laſt fall will be given up to the purchaſer. Said place if not ſold by the 10th of April, will be let, with the hands and ſtock for one half of the profit, to a proper perſon, he finding proviſions and cloathing for the negroes.

3 NATHAN WATERS.

N. B. Eight acres of the above land in timothy meadow, and fifty more may be eaſily made. 4 w

Hollowing-Point, December 15, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having ſuffered conſiderably by perſons who, under pretence of hunting, have made depredations on his ſtock, and deſtroyed his timber; he has alſo been injured and put to inconvenience by perſons who, riding through his land, have thrown down his fences, and in effect rendered his plantations a common; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from hunting on or riding through his land; otherwiſe than by the main road, without his permiſſion, and, however painful it may be to the ſubſcriber, he is determined to proſecute all ſuch treſpaſſers with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

3X B. MACKALL.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

December 18, 1786.

STOLEN from the dwelling plantation of Mr. Richard Thomas, Montgomery county, on or about the 12th of laſt month, a ſtrong able dark bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, ten years old next ſpring, one hind foot white, and I believe ſome white on one fore foot, and ſome white in his face, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock, PH connected. For information thereof ſo that I get him again, two dollars reward, if above 20 miles from home a further proportionable reward, if out of the ſtate the above reward, and reaſonable ſatisfaction made, if brought home, paid by the ſubſcriber, living at ſaid plantation.

3X THOMAS KNOTT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the general aſſembly, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to appropriate ſo much of the money ariſing from the rents of the glebe lands of the pariſh of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter in Anne-Arundel county, as will diſcharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of Eaſe in ſaid pariſh, and for which judgments have been recovered againſt them in Anne-Arundel county court.

0X VACHEL STEVENS,
JOHN WALKER,
RICHARD JACOB,
WM. PUMPHRY.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supported, containing about 700 acres, ſituated on the Head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the eſtate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

This is a moſt eligible ſituation, being about twelve miles from the city of Annapolis, twenty-eight from Baltimore-town, twenty-four from George-town, and ſeven from the inſpection houſes of Indian Landing and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco, alſo well timbered and watered, a very good mill ſtream runs through it; there is ſome meadow ground, and much more may be made.

The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling houſe with three large rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, cornhouſe, ſtables, tobacco houſe, a very fine apple orchard, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

Mr. Richard Hopkins will ſhew the premiſes above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Meſſieurs William Patterſon and brothers, Baltimore, or of tf

22 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

December 19, 1786.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned hunting on Poplar-Iſland with either dog or gun, and from cutting down young white oak and hickory on Cobler's Neck, &c. 4X WILLIAM SEARS.

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